1: Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

Much progress had been made, under the care of a Hides Association, in the better treatment of local hides and skins, and well-tanned leather was produced. Boot and shoe manufacture, largely by electrically-operated machinery, had increased in scale and quality. The cement factory outside Bahgdad, using lime brought from near Ṭuz Khurmatu, came into important production in 1949 and was soon selling 250 tons a day. The three cotton ginneries erected before the war—one of them an Agricultural Bank enterprise at 'Aziziya—remained in being, with capacity to deal with much more than the available cotton crop. Printing presses, all small except one European-owned and that of the Government, remained substantially as before the war, save in their modernized equipment. The spinning and weaving industry, which in some cases also dyed and finished its fabrics, had by 1950 greatly increased its pre-war development and used in part local cotton; a factory in Mosul made also rayon cloth.

Other industrial projects more or less near to realization in 1950 were for rayon production from straw, for local production of fertilizers, and for sugar-refining. The treatment of tobacco leaf had been intensively studied, but remained defective. The industries likely, it was thought, to develop further, using 'Iraqi raw materials and diminishing the need for import, were those producing cement, soap, alcohol, vegetable oil, leather and shoes, cigarettes, beer, and textiles. The other industries would in all probability keep a lesser though perhaps a useful place; none was likely to produce a considerable surplus for export, unless, as some hoped, an industry could be founded to use, for fertilizers or otherwise, the abundant by-products of petroleum. The Development Board intended considerable expenditure on 'industrial and mining schemes' in the period 1951 to 1956, upon lines to be later revealed.

'Iraq's poverty in minerals other than petroleum seemed in part to have been corrected by the discovery, in the later forties, of interesting copper and copper pyrites deposits in the mountainous Qal'a Diza area, and by reports from the Government geologist of an outcrop of excellent marble near Rayat and supplies elsewhere of chromite, iron ore, magnesite. These, or some of them, were thought capable of commercial development. A hard limestone suitable for barrage building was sought and found. Local salt, gypsum, brick clay, Mosul building-stone, and cement-making materials were in use as before, and it was planned to renew the activity which during the war had produced up to 15,000 tons a year of Kifri 'coal'.

In spite of the imposed delays and frustrations of the war period, the position achieved in the petroleum industry by 1950 was such as to place 'Iraq in the forefront of oil-producing countries, with

7: International Bank N. S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

317 The exploitation of salt deposits may ultimately prove to be another industrial possibility. A salt dome known to exist near Basra might provide large quantities of salt for both export and domestic consumption and might make possible the establishment of an alkali plant, for which the gas from the nearby oil field could furnish cheap power. The Mission therefore suggests that core drilling of this dome be undertaken in order to appraise its commercial possibilities.

433 In the process of industrial development the host of small enterprises which account in the aggregate for a considerable output should not be neglected. Among these are shops engaged in tire retreading, reclamation of lube oil, battery and electrical repair work, automotive and machinery repair, wood-working, etc. Many of them could be assisted to improve their production through installation of power-operated tools and other equipment.

In starting new plants and expanding old ones it is important that capital charges be kept at a minimum by arranging for maximum possible utilization of the installed equipment. This involves the employment of as many shifts as possible, the use of machines at maximum working speed and, above all, the use of purchased power. In the past, industrial plants have added unnecessarily to their capital overhead by installing their own power plants. Such plants usually prove costly since they operate only part of the time. Single plants catering to both industrial and lighting needs are
365 more economical because of a high and steady load factor. In order to induce industries to purchase power, however, the price of electricity for industrial use will need to be reduced. Such a reduction could be achieved in Baghdad, the principal industrial center, particularly if steps were taken to relieve the Baghdad Light and Power Company from the heavy burden of sharing its profits with the Iraq government and also having its profits taxed by the United Kingdom. Elsewhere, such as in Mosul, a reduction in power prices depends on more efficient management.

Financing of Industrial Development

433 471 The Mission believes that complete government ownership of industry should be adopted only where absolutely necessary. In general it will prove necessary only where private capital is not available either because the contemplated investment is too large,

35a Hooper and Field 8-6 (1934) 1937 MAI Iran MAI
Iraq MHI

 I-I

Gil-i-garwin (247), a clay eaten by pregnant women; and Gil-i-batuni (258), a siliceous powder used by painters. 278* 261

The following is a list from other sources of edible and medicinal clays met with in Iran and India. 843

Gil-i-gubrasi. Cyprus clay. 823*

Gil-i-igritus. Cretan earth.

Gil-i-khurasani. Edible chalk.

Gil-i-misri or *Karkooti.* Egyptian earth or Nile mud taken from bed of river.

Gil-i-shamus. Samian earth (according to Dioscorides the Greeks used the earth of Samos as a means of stopping the vomiting of blood—Laufer, "Geophagy," p. 109).

Gil-i-zard. Yellow clay from Istanbul.

Chunniah (from China, lime). A soap-like, earthy substance obtained from lakes near Halla, eaten by women of Sind.

The subject of eating clays is of ethnological as well as medicinal interest. An attempt to deal with the subject from these points of view will be found in a paper on "Earth-eating and the Earth-eating Habit in India," by D. Hooper and H. H. Mann (*Mem. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, Calcutta, 1906, pp. 240–270). [113]

Sodium carbonate (crude) 278*

نمک قلیاب 317 •

Namak, Qalyāb (Teh.); washing soda. 823*

W.H.M.M. 150843.

This is a white, alkaline salt, either thrown up as an efflorescent deposit on the soil (Sajji mati), or prepared from the ashes of marine plants. It consists of sodium carbonate, containing much chloride and sulphate of sodium, and insoluble matter.

Sulphur

گوگرد زرد

Gūgird-i-zard, Gūgird-i-akhmar (Teh.); Gogut (Yark.); Gandhak (Hind.).

Field 218, 241; W.H.M.M. 150731.

Yellow sulphur in powder and crystalline masses is said to come from the Mount Demavend district in Iran.—Sulphur ointment is used for skin complaints and for secondary syphilis (H.F.).